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(54) **ENERGY SAVING WATER HEATER**

(75) Inventors: **Anthony Krell**, Prattville, AL (US);
James York, Gray, TN (US); **Timothy**
J. Shellenberger, Tyrone, GA (US)

(73) Assignee: **American Water Heater Company**,
Atlanta, GA (US)

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122/14.22; 219/485, 509, 510; 392/463,
392/464

See application file for complete search history.

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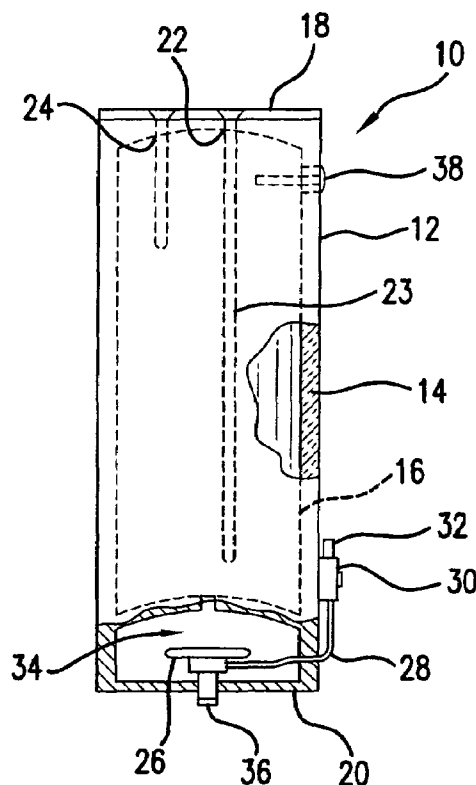
Primary Examiner—Gregory A Wilson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—DLA Piper US LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A water heater including a water reservoir container having a cold water inlet and a hot water outlet, a combustion chamber adjacent the water container, a burner associated with the container; a temperature probe associated with the container that detects a water temperature in an upper portion of the container, and a controller that activates the burner, the controller establishing an initial water temperature set point, comparing detected water temperature with the set point when the burner is activated, reducing the set point by a first selected amount when the water temperature decreases by less than a selected amount while the burner is activated or increasing the set point by a second selected amount when the water decreases by a selected amount of more while the burner is activated.

35 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



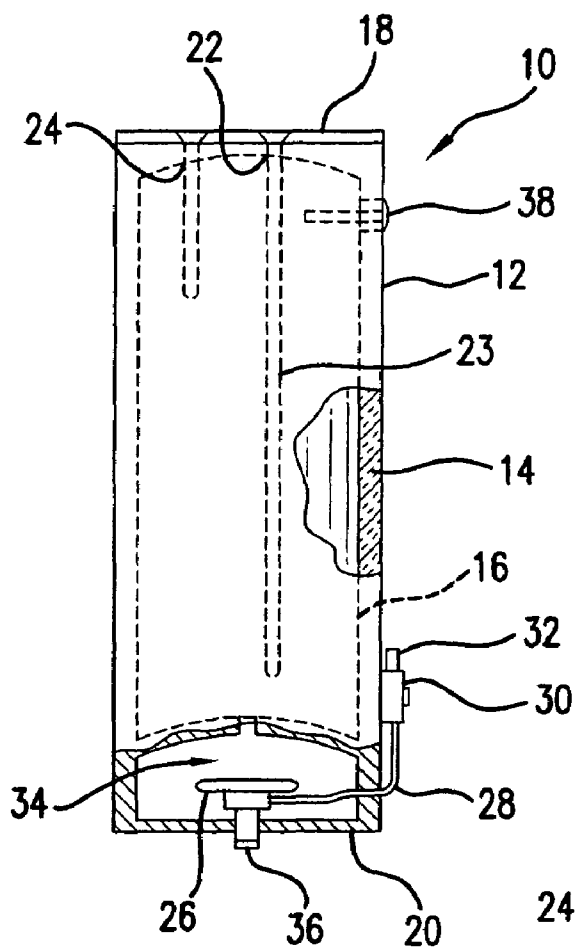


FIG. 1a

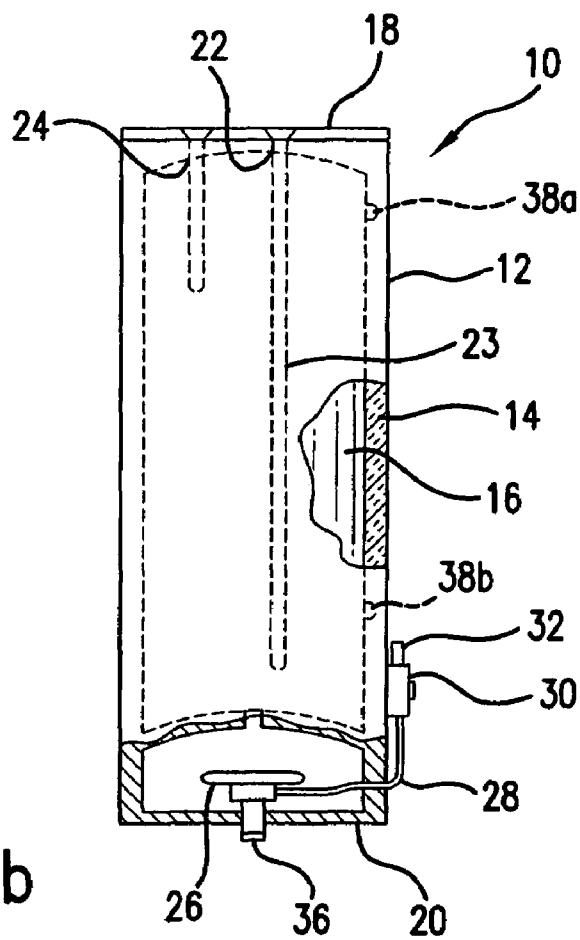


FIG. 1b

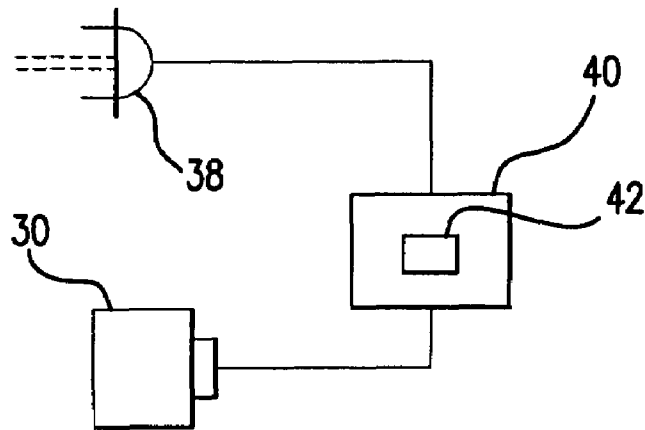


FIG. 2a

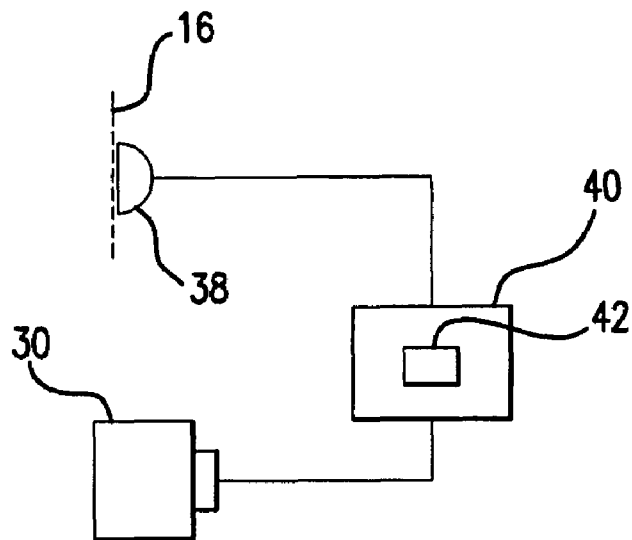
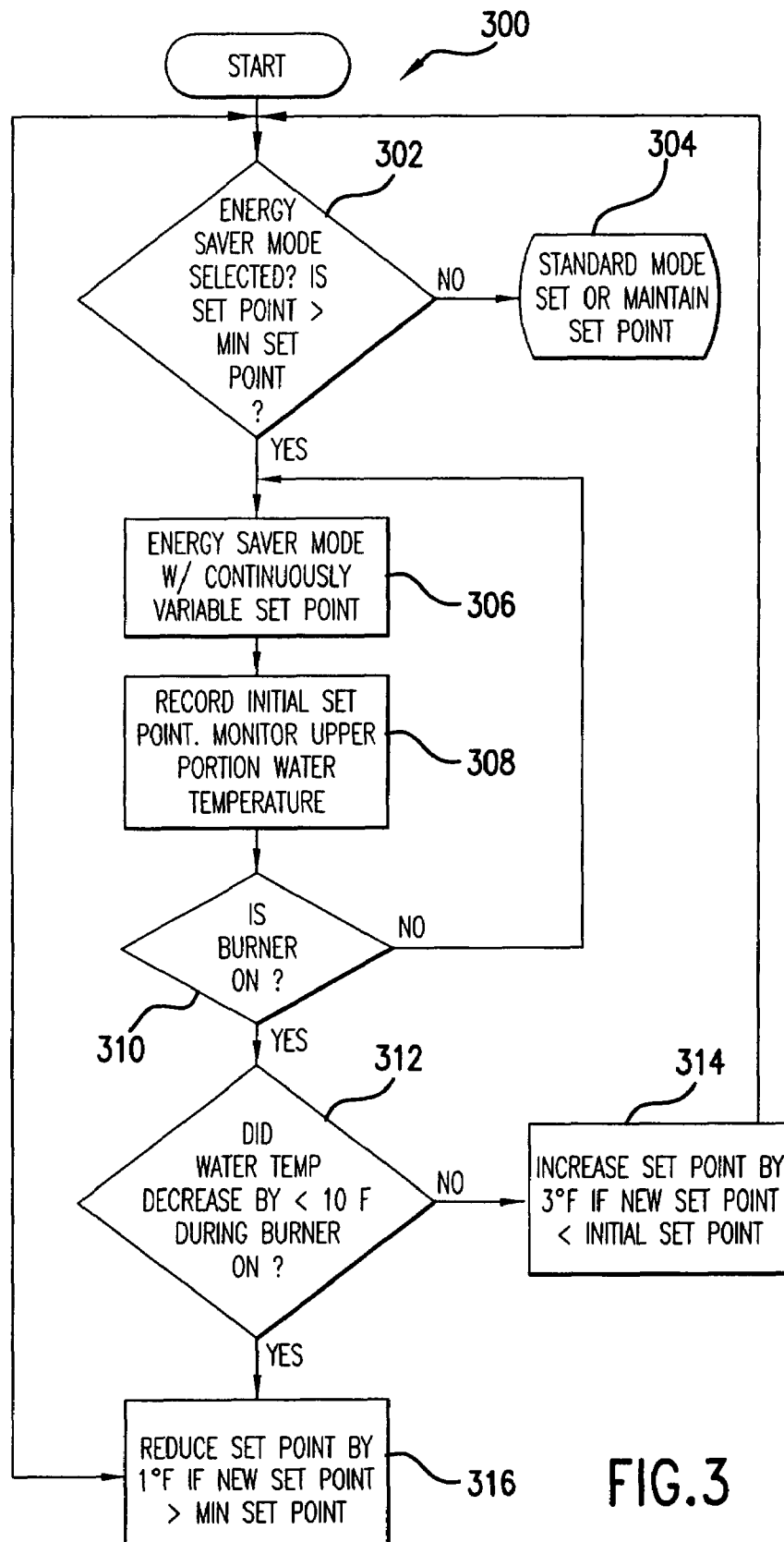


FIG. 2b



ENERGY SAVING WATER HEATER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field

This disclosure relates to water heaters. In particular, this disclosure relates to water heaters having an electronic control system.

2. Background

In one aspect, a water heater includes a water container/tank and a burner to heat the water in the tank. A water heater may also include a controller for regulating the burner. By regulating the burner, the controller at least partially determines the hot water output of the water heater. For example, when the controller is associated with a temperature monitoring probe within the container and a thermostat, it may relate a sensed parameter such as water temperature with a control parameter such as a predetermined temperature range to determine whether operation of the burner is needed to achieve a desired hot water output.

For a gas water heater, the controller may comprise a gas valve. For example, the gas valve may act as a switch for turning the burner on and off. The gas valve may also be controlled electronically to operate according to a control algorithm. For example, a control algorithm may be designed for regulating operation of the heating element to meet various environmental and/or efficiency targets.

During the heating cycle in a typical storage-type water heater, hot water tends to rise to the top of the tank and cold water tends to settle at the bottom. The amount of difference in temperature between the top of the tank and the bottom is affected by many parameters including the placement of the temperature monitoring probe, output and size of the burner, the material composition of the tank and/or combustion compartment, the rate and frequency of water usage and the like. This difference in temperature between the top of the tank and the bottom is commonly referred to as "stacking."

Stacking is prominent in conditions where the hot water supply is cycled on and off frequently, that is, where the hot water is drawn to point where the burner is activated by the controller, and then the water is turned off shortly thereafter. In this situation, a substantial amount of standby hot water already exists in the tank. The application of further heat magnifies the stacking problem by further raising the temperature of the water at the top portion of the tank. As such, continuous cycling over a prolonged period can create further unwanted stacking.

As one might infer, placement of the temperature monitoring probe, cold water intake and hot water exit within the tank are factors that influence stacking. Currently, a significant amount of development time is spent in identifying locations to place these elements within the tank that will trade off hot water capacity against a maximum desirable water temperature under worst case stacking conditions.

One method for controlling stacking is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,560,409 to Troost. Troost describes a method wherein the frequency of removal of water from a water heater is monitored and related to water temperature to control the operation of a heating element. For example, the temperature control set point may be depressed or reset in response to a water temperature condition in the tank and the frequency of water removal over a time period. While suitable for its intended purpose, it would be advantageous to extend the methods to control stacking in Troost to applications that will increase the hot water output and energy efficiency of a typical water heater.

For example, while it is desirable to control stacking, it is also desirable to add cold water to the lowest portion of tank as possible to maximize hot water output. The endurance of a water heater with respect to its ability to sustain hot water output is measured as its "first hour" rating. Minimizing the mixing of the intake cold water with the heated water at the top of the tank will maximize the first hour rating. However, to increase the hot water provided while avoiding adverse conditions, additional advances in controlling stacking should be achieved.

SUMMARY

We provide a water heater including a water container having a cold water inlet and, a hot water outlet, a combustion chamber adjacent the water container, a burner associated with the container, a temperature sensor associated with the container that detects water temperature in an upper portion of the container, and a controller that activates the burner, the controller establishing an initial water temperature set point, comparing detected water temperature with the set point when the burner is activated, reducing the set point by a first selected amount when the water temperature decreases by less than a selected amount while the burner is activated or increasing the set point by a second selected amount when the water decreases by a selected amount or more while the burner is activated.

We also provide a method of controlling a water heater including detecting water temperature in an upper portion of a water container in the water heater, establishing an initial water temperature set point, comparing detected water temperature with the set point when a burner of the water heater is activated, reducing the set point by a first selected amount when the water temperature decreases by less than a selected amount while the burner is activated or increasing the set point by a second selected amount when the water decreases by a selected amount or more while the burner is activated.

We further provide a water heater including a water container having a cold water inlet, a hot water outlet, and a combustion chamber adjacent the water container, a dip tube connected to the cold water inlet and extending downwardly from a top portion of the water container and having a length that is between about 85% and about 90% of the height of the water container, a burner associated with the combustion chamber, an upper sensor associated with the water container that detects water temperature in an upper portion of the water container, a lower temperature sensor associated with the water container that detects water temperature in a lower portion of the water container; and a controller that activates the burner in response to temperature sensed by the upper and lower sensors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1a is a schematic partial sectional view of a water heater which emphasizes certain features of the water heater and omits others for ease of understanding.

FIG. 1b is a schematic partial sectional view of the water heater of FIG. 1a having an additional temperature sensor.

FIG. 2a is a schematic frontal view of a controller associated with the water heater shown in FIG. 1 and connected to a tank internal temperature sensor.

FIG. 2b is a schematic frontal view of a controller associated with the water heater shown in FIG. 1 and connected to a tank external temperature sensor.

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram which illustrates the operation of various aspects of the invention.

It will be appreciated that the following description is intended to refer to specific aspects of our water heaters selected for illustration in the drawings and is not intended to define or limit those water heaters, other than in the appended claims.

ture monitoring sensors **38** may be utilized to average the water temperatures in various portions of the tank **16**.

The upper sensor helps monitor and control stacking and facilitates lengthening the dip tube for more hot water delivery. Tables 1 and 2 below shows the effect of lengthened dip tubes. Thus, it is advantageous to have the length of the dip tube be within about 85%—about 90% of the tank height.

TABLE 1

Water Inlet Dip tube Length						
Model	Tank Ht (in)	Std Dip tube Length (in)	Invention Dip tube Length (in)	Invention Dip tube Increase %	Std Dip tube % Tank Ht	Invention Dip tube % Tank Ht
40 Gallon	47.5	34	42	24	72	88
50 Gallon	46.25	34	42	24	74	91

Turning now to the drawings generally and FIGS. **1** and **2**, in particular, an environment for the implementation of aspects is shown which includes a water heater **10**. One skilled in the art will appreciate that the water heater **10** comprises several components, some of which are shown and some of which are not. These additional water heater **10** components, while relevant to operation of the water heater **10**, are not particularly pertinent to the description herein and, as such, are not described herein.

Water heater **10** includes an outer jacket **12**, which surrounds foam insulation **14**. The foam insulation **14** surrounds a water tank **16**. A top pan **18** caps the jacket **12** on its upper end and a bottom pan **20** caps the jacket **12** on its lower end. An inlet **22** in the upper portion of the tank **16** provides for cold water to enter the tank **16** through, for example, an inlet tube **23**. Similarly, an outlet **24** allows for hot water to exit through the upper portion of the tank **16**.

The water heater **10** further includes a burner **26**. The burner **26** may comprise any commercially available burner. The burner **26** is positioned to receive fuel from a fuel line **28**, which connects to a gas valve **30**, which connects to a fuel supply line **32** connected to a fuel supply that is not shown. Burner **26** may be further positioned within a combustion chamber **34** and above an air intake opening **36** in the bottom pan **20** to receive combustion air.

A temperature monitoring sensor **38**, shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, is associated with the tank **16** for monitoring the temperature of water in the tank **16**. The temperature monitoring sensor **38** may be positioned to monitor the temperature of the water in the upper portion of the tank **16** as shown in FIG. **1a**, as an example. Sensor **38** may be internal to tank **16** as shown in FIG. **2a** or external. For example, a thermistor can be used on the outside of tank **16** as shown in FIG. **2b**. Any type of sensor may be used such as thermocouples, RTD's, bimetals and the like. The temperature monitoring sensor **38** further provides information related to the frequency of hot water removal from the tank **16**. For example, a decrease in water temperature at the upper portion of the tank **16** may be correlated with the frequency of hot water removal from the tank **16**.

A plurality of temperature monitoring sensors **38** may be associated with the tank **16** as shown in FIG. **1b**, as an example. For example, the plurality of temperature monitoring sensors **38** may be electrically linked together to monitor the water temperatures in upper and lower portions of the tank **16** relative to each other. A plurality of tempera-

TABLE 2

Model	First Hour Recovery Std	First Hour Recovery Invention	% Improvement
40 Gallon	69	79	14.5
50 Gallon	80	91	13.75

A controller **40**, shown in FIG. **2**, is associated with a fuel control element such as gas valve **30** and is utilized to receive signals indicative of water temperature and the frequency of water removal. Controller **40** subsequently sends signals to control the operation of the heating element **26**. For example, the frequency of water removal may be signaled by monitoring decreases in water temperature at the upper portion of the tank **16**. Such temperature monitoring is achieved by temperature monitoring sensor **38**. Alternatively, the frequency of water removal may be monitored directly or by other means well known to those skilled in the art such as, for example, water flow or water pressure monitoring.

The controller **40** may include a microprocessor **42**. One example of microprocessor **42** may be of the type disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,560,409, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference. Other microprocessors may be employed.

The microprocessor **42** may be operable to receive selected inputted information such as, for example, water temperature information from the temperature monitoring sensor **38**. The microprocessor **42** may be pre-programmed and/or programmable to set and/or adjust the temperature control set point based on the inputted information. For example, the microprocessor **42** may be pre-programmed and/or programmable to continuously vary the temperature control set point when the water temperature is within a predetermined range. The microprocessor **42** may be further pre-programmed and/or programmable to adjust the temperature control set point on a selected basis depending on various local conditions and parameters for a particular water heater **10**. The microprocessor **42** may carry out thermostat functions for the controller **40** by providing signals to activate and/or deactivate the burner **26** according to a pre-programmed and/or programmable control algorithm.

An example of the system operation is now described. The microprocessor **42** may be pre-programmed and/or programmable to adjust the temperature control set point as

5

a function of water usage. The microprocessor may include two operating modes. In a first standard operating mode, the microprocessor 42 is operable to set or maintain a user-selectable temperature control set point. In a second energy saver operating mode, the microprocessor is operable to regulate the temperature control set point according to a control algorithm. For example, the second operating mode may be activated during periods when the burner is activated. In the second operating mode, the microprocessor may receive signals indicating the water temperature from the temperature monitoring sensor 38. If the water temperature drops by less than 10° F. while the burner 26 is activated, the microprocessor 42 will reduce the temperature control set point by 2° F. If the water temperature drops by more than 10° F. while the burner 26 is on, the microprocessor 42 will increase the temperature control set point by 3° F. The microprocessor may be further pre-programmed and/or programmable to prevent the new set point from being permitted to exceed the initial set point or fall below a predetermined minimum set point. For example, the minimum temperature control set point may be 115° F. The initial set point, minimum set point and the predetermined magnitudes for adjusting the set point may be user-selectable.

The temperature control set point may be continuously variable and thus, lower on average to minimize the conditions in which stacking may occur in the tank 16. This second energy saving operating mode may reduce heat loss by up to about 30 percent when hot water demand is low for a gas water heater. The microprocessor 42 may also be pre-programmed and/or programmable to continuously vary the temperature control set point more or less, or for different water temperature ranges than those described above.

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram which illustrates one example of the operation. While the microprocessor 42 may perform operations herein, another element or a combination of elements may also be operable to perform some or all of the operations described. As such, the flow diagram should be understood as only one example for implementing aspects this disclosure.

The plot 300 begins at step 302 wherein the microprocessor 42 determines whether a first or second operating mode is selected and whether the temperature control set point is above a minimum set point. For example, the minimum set point may be 115° F. If the microprocessor 42 is set to a first operating mode or the temperature control set point is below the minimum set point, the microprocessor 42 will operate in a first operating mode wherein the microprocessor is operable to set and maintain a temperature control set point for the burner 26 at step 304.

If the second operating mode of the microprocessor 42 is selected and the temperature control set point is above a minimum set point, the microprocessor 42 will be operable to continuously vary the temperature control set point within a predetermined/selected water temperature range at step 306 by first recording the initial set point at step 308 and monitoring the water temperature versus the set point during a period when the burner is on at step 310. For example, the temperature monitoring sensor 38 may be associated with the microprocessor 42 for monitoring the water temperature in the tank 16. If the burner 26 is not on, the microprocessor 42 will maintain the temperature control set point until a burner 26 is on period and stand by in the selected mode.

When the burner 26 is on at step 312, the microprocessor 42 determines whether the water temperature has decreased less than a predetermined magnitude. For example, the predetermined magnitude may be 10° F. or any magnitude determined to represent a selected flow rate of hot water out

6

of the tank 16 and for which an adjustment in the set point is determined to be desirable. If the water temperature decreases by less than a predetermined magnitude, the microprocessor 42 increases the temperature control set point by a predetermined amount up to the initial set point at step 314. If the water temperature decreases by more than a predetermined amount, the microprocessor 42 reduces the temperature control set point by a predetermined amount down to a minimum set point at step 316.

The control algorithm makes it possible to associate the cold water intake with the bottom portion of the water tank to increase hot water output. For example, the cold water intake may be an inlet tube associated with the bottom portion of the tank 16 designed to allow a minimum amount of cold water mixing with the heated water in the upper portion of the tank. The cold water inlet associated with the bottom portion of the tank improves hot water recovery by as much as about an additional 15 percent over the standard mode in conjunction with the control algorithm.

Our water heaters may also be equipped to monitor/check for so-called "dry-fire" conditions. In such a case, when the gas valve 30 is activated when there is a call for a need to heat water, the controller 40 activates burner 26 for about a 1 to 2 minute period of time. The activation period is based on tank thickness, burner location and sensor position, among other things. The controller monitors the lower sensor 38b (as opposed to the upper sensor 38a). If the lower thermistor temperature increases at a rate higher than a set rate such as 3° F. per minute, then controller 40 shuts gas valve 30 off, which also shuts off main burner 26. The controller 40 can flash a so-called "error" code or provide other means of notification or alarm. The 3° F. degrees per minute rate of increase is also based on tank thickness, burner location and thermistor position. This indicates that the tank is dry under such a condition and that there is a problem with the water heater unit.

Although our water heaters have been described in connection with specific forms thereof, it will be appreciated that a wide variety of equivalents may be substituted for the specified elements described herein without departing from the spirit and scope of this disclosure as described in the appended claims. For example, water tank 16 may be made of a number of sizes and may be made from a wide variety of materials such as metals and/or plastics. Foam insulation 14 may similarly be made from any number of high energy efficient foam insulations well known in the art.

Also, the bottom of the water tank 16 may have various shapes, either with lower flanges as shown or as a flat construction. Other modifications may be made, including use of foam insulation between the bottom of tank 16 and bottom pan 20. Also, outer jacket 12 may be made from any number of materials such as rolled metals, preferably steel, or extruded vinyl materials and the like. Also, top pan 18 and bottom pan 20 may be deep-drawn, stamped or the like, or be made from metal, plastic or other suitable materials. Various types of heating elements may be utilized so long as they are used in conjunction with sensors 38.

The adjustment temperatures for the set point and the conditions necessary for set point adjustment are fully variable and the values used herein are examples for illustration purposes only. One skilled in the art will note that many set point usage combinations are possible without varying from the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of controlling a water heater comprising: detecting water temperature in an upper portion of a water container in the water heater;

7

establishing an initial water temperature set point;
 comparing detected water temperature with the initial set
 point when a burner of the water heater is activated; and
 adjusting the initial set point based upon the comparison
 and as a function of water usage in the water heater, 5
 comprising:

- (i) reducing the initial set point by a first selected
 amount to a reduced set point when the water tem-
 perature decreases by less than a selected amount
 while the burner is activated; or 10
- (ii) increasing the initial set point by a second selected
 amount to an increased set point when the water
 temperature decreases by the selected amount or
 more while the burner is activated;

wherein neither the reduced set point nor the increased 15
 set point are equal to the initial set point.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the temperature control
 set point is continuously adjusted within a predetermined
 range.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising recording an 20
 initial temperature control set point.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising selecting the
 initial temperature control set point as a maximum tempera-
 ture control set point.

5. The method of claim 2, further comprising selecting a 25
 minimum temperature control set point.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the temperature control
 set point is adjustable by a predetermined magnitude.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the temperature control
 set point is increased by 3° F. when the water temperature 30
 decreases by more than 10° F.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the temperature control
 set point is decreased by 2° F. when the water temperature
 decreases by less than 10° F.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising a dip tube 35
 extending downwardly from a top portion of the water
 container and having a length that is between about 85% and
 about 90% of the height of the water container.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising a lower 40
 sensor associated with the water container and connected to
 the controller.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising first
 initiating activation of the burner for a selected time, moni-
 toring temperature sensed by the lower sensor, shutting off 45
 the burner if the sensed temperature increases at a rate per
 minute that is higher than a selected rate and generating an
 alarm.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the selected time is
 about 1 to about 2 minutes.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the selected rate is 50
 about 3° F. per minute.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the lower sensor is
 a thermistor.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the upper sensor is a 55
 thermistor.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the sensors are
 positioned external of the water container.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein, when the burner is 60
 activated, monitoring a water temperature related to the
 frequency of water removal from said reservoir to continu-
 ously adjust a temperature control set point.

18. A water heater comprising:

- a water container having a cold water inlet, a hot water
 outlet, and a combustion chamber adjacent the water 65
 container;
- a burner associated with the combustion chamber;

8

a temperature sensor associated with the water container
 that detects water temperature in an upper portion of
 the water container; and

a controller that activates the burner, said controller
 establishing an initial water temperature set point,
 comparing detected water temperature with the initial
 set point when the burner is activated, and adjusting the
 initial set point based upon the comparison and as a
 function of water usage in the water heater, wherein
 adjusting comprises (i) reducing the initial set point by
 a first selected amount to a reduced set point when the
 water temperature decreases by less than a selected
 amount while the burner is activated or (ii) increasing
 the initial set point by a second selected amount to an
 increased set point when the water decreases by the
 selected amount or more while the burner is activated,
 wherein neither the reduced set point nor the increased
 set point are equal to the initial set point.

19. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the temperature
 control set point is continuously adjustable within a prede-
 termined range.

20. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the initial set
 point is a maximum temperature control set point.

21. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the set point is
 a minimum temperature control set point.

22. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the set point is
 adjustable by a predetermined amount.

23. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the second
 selected amount is 3° F. when the water temperature 30
 decreases by more than 10° F.

24. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the first selected
 amount is 2° F. when the water temperature decreases by less
 than 10° F.

25. The water heater of claim 18, further comprising a 35
 lower sensor associated with the water container and con-
 nected to the controller.

26. The water heater of claim 25, wherein the lower
 sensor is a thermistor.

27. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the burner is
 first activated for a selected time, the lower sensor monitors
 water temperature, and the burner shuts off if the sensed
 temperature increases at a rate per minute that is higher than
 a selected rate and generating an alarm.

28. The water heater of claim 27, wherein the selected
 time is about 1 to about 2 minutes.

29. The water heater of claim 27, wherein the selected rate
 is about 3° F. per minute.

30. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the upper
 sensor is a thermistor.

31. The water heater of claim 18, wherein the sensors are
 positioned external of the water container.

32. The water heater of claim 18, further comprising a dip
 tube extending downwardly from a top portion of the water
 container and having a length that is between about 85% and
 about 99% of the height of the water container.

33. A water heater comprising:

- a water container having a cold water inlet, a hot water
 outlet, and a combustion chamber adjacent the water
 container;
- a dip tube connected to the cold water inlet and extending
 downwardly from a top portion of the water container
 and having a length that is between about 85% and
 about 99% of the height of the water container;
- a burner associated with the combustion chamber;
- an upper sensor associated with the water container that
 detects water temperature in an upper portion of the
 water container;

9

- a lower temperature sensor associated with the water container that detects water temperature in a lower portion of the water container; and
- a controller that activates the burner in response to temperature sensed by the upper and lower sensors, said controller establishing an initial water temperature set point, comparing detected water temperature with the initial set point when the burner is activated, and adjusting the initial set point based upon the comparison and as a function of water usage in the water heater, wherein adjusting comprises (i) reducing the initial set point by a first selected amount to a reduced set point when the water temperature decreases by less than a selected amount while the burner is activated or (ii) increasing the initial set point by a second selected amount to an increased set point when the water decreases by the selected amount or more while the burner is activated, wherein neither the reduced set point nor the increased set point are equal to the initial set point.
- 34.** The water heater of claim 33, wherein the length of the dip tube is between about 85% and about 90%.

10

- 35.** A method of controlling a water heater comprising: detecting water temperature in an upper portion of a water container in the water heater; establishing an initial water temperature set point; comparing detected water temperature with the initial set point when a burner of the water heater is activated; and adjusting the initial set point based upon the comparison and as a function of water usage in the water heater, comprising:
- (i) changing the initial set point by a first selected amount to a reduced set point less than the initial set point when the water temperature decreases by less than a selected amount while the burner is activated; or
 - (ii) changing the initial set point by a second selected amount to an increased set point greater than the initial set point when the water temperature decreases by the selected amount or more while the burner is activated.

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